

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30TH, 1891.

NUMBER 26

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A. J. LAMOUKEUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30th, 1891.

WE regret to say that another revolutionary movement has appeared in Argentina, which threatens serious consequences to the integrity of that republic. During the past week a party of revolutionists suddenly overturned the provincial government of Catamarca, and in an incredibly short time obtained possession of the whole province and cut off communication with the rest of the republic. On Saturday a similar outbreak, with a similar result, occurred in the province of Santiago del Estero, and last night's telegrams indicate a similar movement in the province of Tucuman. Reports are also current in regard to an insurrectionary tendency in the province of Cordoba. As the Argentine government has only a small force at its command, the greater part of which is required to preserve order and maintain national authority in the city of Buenos Aires, the prospect for subduing the revolutionists is not at all promising. The revolutionists of the interior provinces are a hardy and turbulent race, and if this insurrection is popular in character, rather than political, they will not yield without a bloody struggle. When it is considered that the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes are also in a very disturbed condition, it must be confessed that the outlook is far from reassuring. The entire country is torn with political dissension, and dissatisfaction everywhere exists over the evils brought about by the rank misgovernment of the past ten years. Wholesale thievery has at last worked the ruin of one of the finest countries in the world, and, however much we may regret it, it must be confessed that the result is just what might have been expected.

On the 25th inst. the first call, signed by Sr. F. P. Mayrink, for 60\$ per share of the National Mortgage Bank was due. It will be remembered that this monstrous concession was granted to a number of illustrious recently-arrived personages here, and by Gen. Barbosa, then chief of the Treasury and now a senator of the republic. It appears incredible that the legislature will permit the decree of July 31st, 1890, to remain on the statutes of the organized government, and if the senators and deputies can consider anything beyond petty questions, we earnestly ask their attention to this concession. Its very provisions show how hastily it was drawn up and approved, for special reference is made to "wire and posta for fencing"—a clause that so evidently discloses the origin of the scheme and its parents, that the mere reference to it should suffice to alarm Brazilians. It will be argued that nothing will ever result from this grand banking scheme. Anything of advantage to the country, we believe will not; but damages to the holders of the concession may be claimed, and will the legislature then hold Gen. Barbosa responsible? Brádo de Lucena has shown commendable activity in curtailing engagements entered upon in the name of the nation by Gen. Glycerio; he will surely not permit the organization of an institution that is perfectly unnecessary; whose organizers were inspired with an expectation that the curse of *cedulas* could be thrown upon Brazil, and which was left in oblivion for twelve months for some purpose, which it is requisite to examine into. The ruin of our southern neighbor by such men and such measures is too recent to be ignored, and this "wire-fence" measure for loading the country with debt steps are permitted.

It is probably useless to offer any more protests against the ignorance and brutality which rule in this city in the treatment of yellow fever patients. In any civilized country, the publication of such an exposé as that which appeared in the *Pais* in regard to the S. Sebastião hospital would have aroused popular indignation to such a degree that a radical reform would have been forced upon the government without a moment's delay, and the men responsible for the abuses denounced would have been dismissed in disgrace. In this capital, however, there is apparently no such sentiment. The men who are sent to the S. Sebastião death-trap are generally friendless strangers, for whom there is no sympathy, and for whose sufferings and death there is no regret. There is and can be no further excuse for the damnable practices which have sent so many men to their death and to the pauper's trench during the past summer. And to our bitter regret there is no compensation for the inhumanity and brutality from which so many strangers have suffered. It may be considered that we are talking without just cause; our readers shall judge for themselves. Last week two mechanical engineers, Americans, in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, were taken ill with yellow fever at Seaton's boarding house on the Gloria hill. They were attended by two physicians, who pronounced the cases to be yellow fever and serious. The boarding house happened to be filled with members of the Cleary opera troupe, and the sanitary authorities ordered that the patients should be removed to the Jurujuba yellow fever hospital. On Saturday the ambulance service removed the men and it was presumed that they had been taken to the boat landing to be sent across the bay to the hospital. When the Baldwin agents were informed of the removal, they at once sent a steam launch across to Jurujuba to look after the men, but were unable to find any trace of them. The sanitary authorities were then visited, and then the chief of the ambulance service (this on Sunday afternoon), when it was discovered that the men had been sent to the S. Sebastião death-trap—now used as a small-pox hospital—as *small-pox patients*. It is presumed that no launch was ready to take them to Jurujuba, whereupon the ambulance man took upon himself the responsibility of pronouncing them small-pox cases and sending them to S. Sebastião! When the friends of the unhappy men were able to reach them on Monday morning, they were already past all human aid and insensible to further inhuman ignorance and cruelty. In our opinion, this is a case of sheer murder. The employers of these men would have paid any price for their treatment, but the authorities gave them no chance. No excuse can now restore them to life, nor will ever remove the belief that they were killed by the ignorance, stupidity and insensibility of the so-called sanitary authorities of this city.

From the *Jornal do Commercio* of June 24th.

LOAN OF THE COMPANHIA GERAL.

However incomplete the result of the vast operation in which the public here and in the principal money markets of Europe was yesterday invited to participate, there is no longer any doubt that enough has been accomplished for the gradual financial restoration of this singular company. It is not at once that this colossal, formed of so many separate bodies entirely disjointed or injudiciously united, can assume the correct proportions of a solid enterprise. The work now done reflects great honor on Visconde da Leopoldina; and no less praiseworthy was the counsel of the Banco do Brasil which intervened in the transaction for the benefit of the Companhia Geral's Brazilian creditors, of whose interests the English proposed to take no account.

We have been informed that the 20 1/2 cash required was exceeded by some 400,000\$ in yesterday's subscription in this city, that the sum of 6,750,000\$ was required, whereas 20 1/2 of yesterday's subscription amounts to 7,100,000\$.

Even if nothing beyond a mere conversion is accomplished, the company will derive therefrom substantial benefit, amounting to 2,000,000\$ a year, or perhaps to even more.

In the next place to the holders of innumerable gold and paper debentures that circulated greatly depreciated here, is now open the great European market to which sooner or later these debentures will naturally gravitate.

Finally it is a fact not generally known that the floating debt of the company had reached and passed the magnificent figure of 13,000,000\$ which in itself was a constant danger to this badly-managed enterprise. This debt is now paid, or, if the term is preferred, consolidated—which greatly reduces to the benefit of the shareholders.

The total debt of the Companhia Geral, including this floating debt and the various series of bonds and debentures in circulation, is 151,800,000\$, the foreign debt being calculated at the rate of 24d. The £14,500,000\$ nominal amount of this loan, are equivalent to the round sum of, say, 180,000,000\$. It is evident, then, that the company

can pay or convert its indebtedness—or nearly all its debts, for the cost of the issue must be taken into account as well as the discount of 10 1/2% with which the new loan is offered to the public.

On the other hand we learn that the company will now have the right to receive some 38,000,000\$ from the three banks it has purchased, the English, the Credit Universal and the Colonisador e Agrícola. Whether it is good policy for a railway company to go into the banking business is a question we leave for others to decide; our own opinion, however, is decidedly against it.

In fact we believe that the reputation of the Leopoldina management was due to nothing else than its want of attention to the technical business of the road and to its involving itself in operations and manipulations sometimes of a very reprehensible character. It is not astonishing that its successor has now to submit to the extreme humiliation, felt by all Brazilians, of abdicating the supreme control of its affairs, as we were informed some days ago by a telegram from our London correspondent, in favor of three British subjects selected by a second-class London bank. We must confess, however, that the English are right in their distrust of the old Leopoldina management.

Matters are different now, it is true; but deeply-rooted prejudices are not to be removed in a day.

PLANTATION WAGES.

Araraquara, June 15th, 1891.

The Editor of *The Rio News*.

Dear Sir,—I have been very busy to reply earlier to your request of May 26th and am still too occupied to give much attention to this interesting question.

I perusal of the enclosed accounts will, I hope, interest as well as help you to believe that the colonist has some chance in Brazil.

I can vouch for their accuracy, knowing the plantation, the owner, the administrator and the colonists.

"Rolfen" should make at least Rs. 1,000,000 in cash next year and will then have sufficient knowledge and capital to plant coffee by contract. Guatuzatuba, very slightly, some *fazendas* pay 600 rs. per acre at the end of the 4th year, others pay only 400 rs. but give the colonist the fruit of the 4th to 5th year. As an example of what a colonist can make on these terms, I will cite the case of "John Baptista Telm and family." They undertook to plant and raise 14,000 coffee trees; the *fazenda* advanced them during the four years Rs. 700,000. With this money and the catch crops, planted the first two years between the rows of coffee trees, they fed and clothed themselves. At the end of the fourth year they were paid the balance Rs. 4,900,000, and the crop they sold for 11,000,000.

Paid by the month, farm hands are earning 45\$000 [22 dollars] their food and lodging.

The contractors of the extension of the Rio Claro Ry. are paying from 25\$000 to 28\$000 per day for men and are short handed.

On concluding I would like to point out that since the abolition of slavery, the position of the immigrant has changed entirely. I am fully aware of the many shortcomings of the Brazilian planter, but see no reason to exaggerate these. That during the several years that I have lived on farms in this and in the province of Minas I have not met with the whipping posts, nor blood-hounds you refer to and although willing to allow for and tolerate much, as one of your readers I certainly refuse to accept an opinion on such an important subject based mainly on three-year-old hearsay.

Very truly yours,

FRED. ROSE.

Translation.

PLANTATION OF N. S. D'APARRICADA NEAR ARARAQUARA, S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

The property of Dr. Francisco de Toledo Malta

1st.—Rolfen family—5 persons, 2 laboring men and 2 women; 1 woman, cook. Arrived at the plantation from Europe, without resources. For the first year of their residence their account stood:

	Dr.	Cr.
Furnished in goods and money	615\$	
Earnings:		
Weeding 9,000 coffee trees at 60\$ per 1,000 per annum		540\$
Gathering 700 alqueires coffee at 300 rs.		210\$
Gathered 10 wagons of corn at 15\$		150\$
13\$ to alqueires of beans at 10\$		100\$
Amount at debit	1,000\$	615\$

Balance in favor of the family..... 385\$ at the end of the year, besides poultry and stock, pigs, cow, etc. From the second year forward the balance will become greater, for the family has already acquired the necessities for living, such as pork, etc., the surplus of which is sold. The prices quoted for corn and beans are those current at the time.

2nd.—Almeida family—1 old man, 2 young men, a lad and a female cook; total 5 persons. Arrived from another plantation without resources. Their account stood:

	Dr.	Cr.
Furnished in goods and money	350\$	
Earnings:		
Cultivation of 6,000 coffee trees at 60\$ per 1,000 per annum		540\$
Gathering 500 alqueires coffee at 300 rs.		150\$
Gathered for use 6 wagons of corn		90\$
Do 7 alqueires beans		70\$
Daily labor at 28\$ per day per hand		38\$
Amount at debit	708\$	350\$

Balance in favor of the family at end of year. 358\$ 3rd.—Ghilini Cesar family.—Arrived, without resources, from another plantation. The family is

composed of 1 man, a lad of 14 years old, 2 children [males] and a female cook; total 5 persons. Their account small.

Furnished during the year..... 200\$

Earnings:
Cultivation of 5,000 coffee trees at 60\$ per 1000 for 5 weelings... 500\$
Gathering 350 alqueires coffee at 300 rs. per alq. of 50 litres... 105
Daily labor at 2\$ per day per hand... 90
Gathered 6 waggons of corn at 15\$... 90
Do 7 alqueires of beans at 10\$... 70

Debt at amount at debil... 200

Balance in favor of family at end of first year. 401\$

N. B.—The same observations may be made as regards these families as are added to the statement referring to the first.

Our correspondent will accept our thanks for the information contained in the foregoing. We should very much like to procure similar information from other districts, so that a general idea may be given of the wages paid. As for the statements which he declines to accept, he will of course please himself. The German, or Austrian consulate in Campinas will furnish him the statements of colonists who claim to have been hunted by dogs. The old records of the Vergueiro plantation, and more recent records of colonies in Rio Grande do Sul, will supply the information about whipping colonists. Our information is mainly from native newspapers.—Eds. *News*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Sovereigns were quoted at \$18.40 on the 27th in Buenos Aires, which gives a rate of 365 for paper.

—No wonder the Argentine banks are unmanageable! The directors of the Provincial Bank recently resolved to dismiss 80 employees from the bank in Buenos Aires and 170 from their branches.

—The national bank of Rioja has found it impossible to pay interest and redemption charges on the \$ 4,000,000 gold loan from the Banco Nacional, and the governor recommends the province to assume the obligation.

—A steward and sailor of the British gunboat *Bumble* were drowned at Montevideo on the 20th by the upsetting of a boat in which they were going ashore. The water was rough and three other sailors were rescued with some difficulty.

—The Union Civica party of Buenos Aires seems to have broken up into two factions over the nomination for the vice-presidency, one party favoring Irigoyen and the other Uriburu. In the present state of Argentine affairs, it is very singular that the well meaning men of the country can not lay aside such petty differences for the common good!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 22.—Senate.—A motion was voted for sending a message to the President of the republic asking for a list of the judges appointed for the Supreme Court, in order that provision No. 12 of Art. 48 of the constitution may be executed. A resolution was introduced for regulating the action of the Senate on appointments made by the President of the republic subject to its approval. The bill establishing incompatibility between state and federal offices was discussed. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Justino Serra spoke against the motion voted in the Senate calling on the President of the republic to lay before that body the boundary treaty between Brazil and Argentina. He moved that the Senate and President be informed that the Chamber maintains the right assured by Art. 29 of the constitution of initiating the discussion of the treaties. Deputy Oliveira spoke on the financial state of the country and moved that the President of the republic be requested to furnish information to the chamber on the following points:—amount of gold deposited in the treasury by banks as a basis for the issue of notes; amount of present issue of bank notes on a specie basis, and amount of issue authorized; amount of gold actually held by the treasury as a guarantee for the notes issued; amount of the floating debt of the country. In the discussion of the permanent rules, Deputy José Avelino proposed, but afterwards withdrew, an amendment permitting committees to ask for the appearance of ministers before the chamber for the purpose of making explanations. In the same discussion Deputy Zama spoke of the duty of calling the executive power to account for the crimes it has committed, and said that the Brazilian nation, after 63 years of freedom, is not disposed to become the slave of a dictator, even if he were a man of ability, and still less of a simple soldier who has nothing but personal courage to recommend him.

JUNE 23.—Senate.—A motion of Senators Silva Canedo and Paranhos asking for information on the state of affairs in Goyaz passed without debate. This motion requires the government to state what steps it has taken to guarantee the lives of the representatives of the people of Goyaz and the free exercise of their functions, seriously threatened by military force. The incompatibility bill was voted in 2d discussion, the vote on the 1st article being 29 to 11, on the 2nd 29 to 9, and on the 3rd 28 to 11. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Serzedello moved that the government be asked to inform the chamber whether it has annulled the unconstitutional favors granted to a projected bank in Paraná

by ex-Governor Aguiar Lima. In his speech justifying this motion he described the character of the ex-governor who, he says, displays, in the office he holds, the ability to be nothing more than the instrument of those who appointed him. In illustration of the ex-governor's character he laid before the chamber the following documents which had not previously been made public:—"T.º 24.º from Col. Aguiar Lima to Gen. Hermes Fonseca, Pernambuco, Nov. 11, 1889. I maintain here. Complete acquiescence. Adhesion to the Emperor.—Col. José Caspary de Aguiar Lima."—"From Col. Buys to Col. Aguiar Lima, B.º de, Nov. 11, 1889. You are all alone in your edhesion. Emperor has unbarbed. Neither resistance nor protest. As a soldier and a friend I advise you to adhere to the provisional government. Whole of Bahia joyfully proclaims republic. Hermes and whole garrison has adhered. I assure you on my word of honor.—Col. Buys."—"From Col. Aguiar Lima to Col. Buys, Pernambuco, Nov. 20, 1889. Your telegram of yesterday received. Garrison and I adhere to provisional government in Rio de Janeiro, from which I have solicited instructions. I have never received remuneration for my military services. When Comte d'Eu was here some time ago he did not show me the respect of considering me a *capitão de armaria*."—Deputy Maniz Freire and others introduced a bill prohibiting the use of titles and decorations. Deputy Antônio de Faria spoke against the municipal contracts for paving and sanitary improvements in this city. Deputy José Avelino spoke against the motion voted by the Senate in regard to the boundary treaty, and moved that the government be requested to lay the treaty before the Chamber of Deputies.

JUNE 24.—Both Houses without a quorum. In the Chamber, Deputy P. Glycero moved that the government be requested to furnish a correct list of the immigration contracts made in virtue of decrees of June 28th and Nov. 7th, 1890, a statement of the area and price of lands granted by the government and liabilities of the treasury for the settlement of immigrants, and an estimate of the liabilities incurred through contracts for railways and other roads and for establishing land offices in Europe. In defending this motion he stated that he had discovered a mistake of 120,000,000\$ in the calculations published in relation to these matters.

JUNE 25.—Senate.—A message was received from the President of the republic communicating that the boundary treaty with Argentina had been sent to the chamber of deputies. From the department of justice was received a communication enclosing a list of the judges appointed for the Supreme Court. Bills for altering the coinage and for compiling the fiscal legislation of the country were introduced. Senator Ray Barbosa, in offering a resolution on the boundary treaty, alluded to the threats made against Congress by the friends of the government. Senators Tavares Bastos and Rosa Junior spoke against the incompatibility bill and Senators Ruy Barbosa, Gil Coutar and Joaquim Cruz in its favor. The bill was passed in 3rd discussion and sent to the engraving committee. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Elnardo Gonçalves, after expressing his concurrence in Deputy Serzedello's strictures on the administration of Gen. Aguiar Lima in Paraná, related an anecdote of the post Pope and, applying it to the state of affairs in Brazil, said that he was tempted to exclaim: "It is easier to make a new republic than to straighten the present one!" Deputy Serzedello expressed the opinion that the recently elected governor of Pará, Dr. Lauro Sodré, will prove a barrier to any further attempts of the general government to interfere in the affairs of that state, and withdrew his motion asking for information in regard to those affairs. Several deputies then spoke in regard to the contract for sanitary improvements in this city. The Chamber was still without a quorum.

JUNE 26.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti recited the acts of government intervention in the affairs of the states and said that the federal system had been destroyed by those who were trusted with its defence. Senator Campos Salles offered, but afterwards withdrew, a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three members from each house to report in rules for regulating the discussion of treaties. After some discussion in which Senators Americo Lobo, Gonsuoro, José Hlygino, Quintino Bocayuva, Saravia and Elyseu Marins took part and in which the doubtful attitude of the government towards the boundary treaty was severely criticised, Senator Ruy Barbosa withdrew the resolution he had offered on the previous day. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Vinhas moved for information from the government in regard to the deportation of the Italian operative Amilcar Donati. Deputy Antônio de Faria moved that the government be asked to furnish the correspondence with minister Amaral Vaente relating to the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Availing himself of the opportunity to inquire what documents had been sent to the house in regard to the boundary treaty with Argentina, he was informed that no document had accompanied that treaty except the explanatory maps. Deputy Zama read an editorial of the *Diário da Manhã* threatening congress with *rejection or detachment*, if it dares to call to account the executive branch of the government. Reaction, he says, already exists, and he does not know what more the friends of the government wish unless it is to raise scandals in the public places. Alluding to the interference of the government and the abuses of its agents in the states, he compared the legislature of Rio de Janeiro to the senate of Caligula and Nero. "It is a disgrace to the republic!" exclaimed Deputy Erico Coelho. Deputy Zama concluded with a motion requesting the government to inform the chamber whether it has applied to Bahia the doctrine contained in instructions to the governor of Bahia in which it is declared that the office of sectional judge is incompatible with a seat in the state legislature. The Chamber still without a quorum.

JUNE 27.—Senate.—The session was occupied with the rules presented by Sr. Ruy Barbosa for governing executive sessions. Upon closing the discussion, it was found that the Senate was without a quorum, and the voting was accordingly postponed. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Messages were

received from the President submitting the Washington arbitration treaty of April 28th, 1890, the convention with Pará in regard to *carvão regulatário* between the Amazon provinces of the two countries, and part of the documents relative to the Missimes treaty. A special commission was appointed to report upon the last-named treaty. An interpellation was presented by Sr. Aristides Lobo asking the government for copies of all the contracts celebrated by the intendencia municipal. On reaching the end of the order of the day, it was found that the Chamber was without a quorum and the session was closed.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Pará legislature has adjourned to October 30th.

—By the Pará constitution the senatorial term of office is 9 years.

—It is reported from Santos that yellow fever in that city is increasing.

—The constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro was formally promulgated yesterday.

—The town of S. Vicente, near Santos, is now entertaining an active gang of burglars.

—A S. Paulo telegram in the *Paiz* of the 24th says that a city is to be built at the station of Cruzeiro.

—The constitution of Minas Geraes prohibits the holding of any federal office by the president of that state.

—The Companhia Industrial de Seta e Ramie has planted 50,000 mulberry trees in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—Dr. Venancio Neiva, the governor by appointment, was elected governor of Parahyba by the legislature on the 26th inst.

—The legislature of Rio de Janeiro has voted an amendment to the constitution appropriating 50,000\$ for the governor's expenses.

—It is stated that the people of S. Mathens in the state of Espirito Santo are in favor of the annexation of that state to Minas Geraes.

—The price of fresh beef has risen to 500 reis per kilo, in Sorocaba. The municipal council of that place is going to open a butcher's shop.

—Heavy rains and freshets have caused considerable damage in Santa Catharina and southern S. Paulo, and it is stated that several persons have been drowned.

—In Juiz de Fora on the 23rd inst. 18 policemen mutilated and their commander laid to call in the assistance of citizens in order to effect the arrest of the mutineers.

—Dr. Lauro Sodré was elected governor of Pará on the 23rd and was inaugurated on the 24th. It will now be in order for him to resign his seat in Congress.

—It is reported in Pernambuco, says a telegram of the 24th, that Barão de Lucena has declined the office of governor of that state. He would have done better in declining the nomination.

—On the 5th inst. an agreement was signed between the governor of Minas Geraes and the commissioner of the state of Rio de Janeiro for regulating the manner of collecting export duties.

—The cornerstone of a beggar's asylum was laid in Juiz de Fora on the 26th. So many of this class are being imported by immigration contractors that it is becoming difficult to properly accommodate them.

—It is said that one of the municipalities of Minas Geraes proposes to levy a tax on every native of S. Paulo marrying a girl in that state. The Minas do not propose to permit the Paulistas to carry off their girls.

—Dr. Alves Pereira is president of the municipal council of Pelotas, one of his brothers is brigadier-general of the national guard, another a colonel and three others lieutenant-colonels. The Pereira family is only surpassed by the Fouseires.

—The members of the Bahia constituent assembly have got into a quarrel over the adoption of the state constitution, and for a time a conflict was feared. A telegram of yesterday, however, says that order has been restored.

—The Rio Grande do Sul constituent assembly has adopted a motion asking the federal congress not to approve the reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is probably thought that Rio Grande land and jerked beef are in danger.

—On the 23rd the Pará legislature passed a motion instructing the delegation of that state in the federal congress to "obey Gov. Lauro Sodré in his patriotic policy and to keep constantly before their eyes the vital interests of the state of Pará."

—The Rio de Janeiro legislature followed the example of that of Minas Geraes in voting that the state constitution should be promulgated in the name of Almighty God. In our opinion A. G. will hardly care to assume any responsibility for such a work.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 24th says that from all points in that state congratulations have been received over the election of Barão de Lucena to the office of governor. It appears, however, that the Barão himself is an exception to the general chorus of rejoicing, as it is stated that he intends to decline the honor. When he does so, shall we have congratulations over this also?

—On the 23rd Gov. Huet de Itaculcar telegraphed to the minister of foreign affairs that he did not order the closing of the offices of the *Democracia* and *Diário da Manhã*. Those offices, he says, have been closed ever since the 11th, and the editors have absented themselves.

—Some time ago Governor Antonio Augusto de Lima dismissed the members of the municipal council of S. João d'El-Rei, and thereat all S. João rejoiced. Now President Casario Alvim has restored those municipal councillors to their places, and still S. João rejoices. Verily S. João is a very good natured town and extremely fond of rejoicing.

—Near Araraquara, S. Paulo, there lives a man over 100 years old, who is said to be growing young. He has a new set of teeth and his hair, which had turned gray, is now almost black again. He engages actively in house-training and sometimes rides over ten leagues in a day. He suffered at one time from a tumor, but this was cured by being gazed by an ox. He has been married three times, he is now a widower with a snug little fortune of 2,000,000\$.

—We hear through private sources that the editor of the *Tribuna*, Sr. Meleiros, whose mysterious inaction in regard to the military assault on his newspaper office has been the subject of so much inquiry, paid 60,000\$ in cash and gave a mortgage of 70,000\$ for his Araraquara plantation. The estate contains about 100,000 coffee trees and will produce this year about 5,000 arrobas of coffee. Much better than being an opposition journalist, certainly!

—It is positively criminal for a journal to publish such news as a Pernambuco journal publishes in regard to the state of Parahyba do Norte. Famine in its worst conditions is declared to be threatening the state. This paragraph alone should cause the author to receive a chastisement. "If a mine prepares an immense terran for the state, e.g. Agriculture destroyed (*enxada*), cattle disappearing, commerce ruined, industry unknown, labor of every description at a stand-still." And Brazil desires Europe to believe that its position is flourishing!

RAILROAD NOTES

—Construction works have been inaugurated on the Mogiana extension from Uberlândia to Uberaba.

—The capital of the Oeste de Minas railway company has been increased to 60,000,000\$.

—Four persons were killed and many wounded in an accident on the Cantagallo railway on the 21st inst.

—If further proof be required as to the demoralization of the Central of Brazil railway, we may mention the fact that the police have in hand a case where conductors (guards) of this line have caused copies of subscription tickets received to kiosque owners, who naturally re-sell them at a moderate profit to passengers.

—The whole city of Rio appears to have taken up arms against the administration of the Central of Brazil railway. The managers of this government line announced that they would only receive goods for S. Paulo once a week—which in itself is an abuse—but now they decline to receive any merchandise for S. Paulo until July 13th! The fact appears to be that no one on the staff of this railway cares a straw for the complaints constantly made, so long as salaries are guaranteed.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 20th Sr. João Marques de Carvalho was appointed consul at Greytown, British Guyana.

—The Argentine minister, Sr. Agostinho Arroyo, presented his credentials to President Deodoro on the 27th inst.

—The treasury has refused to grant freight privileges in the steamers of the Caracca coast navigation company.

—It is said that the rains of the past week have caused considerable damage to merchandise in some of the custom-house deposits.

—It is stated that the officers of the army and navy are going to petition congress to allow them to retain their titles and decorations.

—If any one has a spare quorum at his disposal, he will confer a great favor on the respectable public by lending it to the Chamber of Deputies.

—Nothing can happen nowadays in any part of the country without producing a shower of congratulatory telegrams. It is enough to make a man cynical.

—It would be interesting to know just what kind of a government we are eventually to have. At the present moment it is very much of the "go as you please" kind.

—And now Pope Lemos is positively protesting against the promulgation of state constitutions in the name of Almighty God. "Methinks he doth protest too much."

—The police force in this city is, we believe, about three times as large as it was some years ago, and yet burglaries and other crimes are growing more and more numerous.

—The government has approved of the arrest of Lieut. Amílcar Cardoso for an article which he published in the *Echo do Sul*, and has ordered him to be tried by court-martial.

—Owing to the holidays, this number is issued late. We propose to ask the government to decree that all holidays shall fall on Wednesday, and then we shall be able to avoid these delays.

—On June 19th, at No. 40, Rua de Ypiranga, the wife of R. T. Andrews, of a daughter.

June 27th. 1891.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non. value	Last sale	Closing quotation
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	86,857\$	REG. 114 JANIKIRI				
1,000,000	298,300	33,000	Agencia do Brazil	25000 - July 90	80\$	180\$000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	308,814	Alfama do Brazil	2 400 - Jan. 91	60	60 000	—
			Amalva	14 000 - Jan. 91	200	200 000	—
				10 000 - Feb. 91	100	50 000	—

BANKS.

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing purchase
348,485.8	June - Dec	5	Brazil	100	100%	
141,141.00	Jan - July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100	90%	
7,719.50	Apr - Oct	5	do gold	£11 5 2	115.800	
7,790.80		5	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100	92%	
8,000		5	Rep. dos Estados Unidos	100	93%	
		5	do gold	100	82	
	May - Nov	5	Predal	100	82 %	
			União S. Paulo	100		

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserves	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Converg. quotient
2,430,000	2,430,000	1,621,212	Alhambra	12/300—Jan 91	2000	350,000	
110,000	400,700		Rena Film			200,000	
100,000	3,000,000	61,275	Industria Industrial	8/200—July 90	900	210,000	203/200
300,000	300,000	0	Brasileira	8/100—Aug. 90	300	300,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	73,774	Caixa	12/100—Jan 91	900	—	
24,100,000	600,000	245,000	Confiança Industrial	15/300—Jan 91	900	190,000	101/200
	41,615		4/100—Jan 91	140	100,000		
2,430,000	450,000		Comercado	2/100—Jan 91	80	65,000	
440,000	80,000		União de S. Paulo		80	—	
253,000	250,000	9/100	Industria Musical	12/200—July 90	200	220,000	
200,000	600,000		Industrial de S. Paulo		200	300,000	
200,000	155,600		Industrial de S. Paulo		140	45,000	
400,000	375,000		Nacional de Seda		200	200,000	
400,000	1,000,000		Sua Grande	12/200—July 90	200	200,000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	222,200	Penitenciaría	2/100—July 89	200	200,000	
1,000,000	600,000		Progresso Int. do Brasil	4/225—Jan 91	200	100,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000		Rio de Janeiro	12/100—July 88	200	200,000	
1,200,000	1,000,000	31,915	S. Lázaro	15/100—Jan 91	200	335,000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	16,440	7/200—Jan 90	100	90,000		
2,000,000	600,000		S. Pedro de Alcântara	2/100—Aug. 90	200	200,000	
2,000,000	2,000,000		União Industrial	6/100—Jan 91	200	224,000	
100,000,000	4,418,442		União Industrial S. Selectivo	5/400—Jan 91	200	140,000	

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitas	Capita paid up	Reserve fund	Company.	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quote
1,000,000	4,000,000\$		Agr. Coloniz. de Vassouras		200\$	198\$000	
1,000,000	7,000,000		Car. e Vap. Fluminense	1\$000—July 99	200	193\$000	
1,000,000	700,000	20,000	Carruagens Fluminenses....	100\$—Jan. 91	200	218\$000	
1,000,000	3,000,000		Commercio e Industria....	100\$—Jan. 91	200	300\$000	
1,000,000	718,000	1,200	Commodos e Esauas de Café	100\$—Jan. 91	60	59\$000	
1,000,000	4,500,000		Empreza de Obras Publicas	100\$—Jan. 91	200	170\$000	— 25
1,000,000	5,500,000		Est. de Zeres....	100\$—Jan. 91	80	93\$000	92\$000
1,100,000	2,500,000		Fabricadora de Café.....	.....	40	34\$000	
1,200,000	4,000,000		Escondos Fluminenses....	.....	40	34\$000	
1,400,000	2,000,000		Ind. de Melhoramentos....	.....	50	38\$000	36\$000
1,400,000	1,500,000		Ind. e Colonizadora do Brazil	.....	60	—	
1,500,000	1,000,000		Ind. e Vap. de Maracana	.....	80	180\$000	
1,500,000	2,200,000	25,000	Industrial Fab. (Rougees)	1\$00—Jan. 91	50	50\$000	
1,500,000	400,000		Melhoramentos no Brazil....	6\$00—Jan. 91	80	86\$000	85\$000
1,500,000	10,000,000		de Rio de Janeiro	1\$00—Jan. 91	50	50\$000	
1,500,000	1,000,000		de S. Paulo	.....	80	72\$000	
1,500,000	1,200,000		Nacional de Oleos.....	5\$00—Jan. 91	90	130\$000	
1,500,000	5,000,000		Nova Era Rural.....	100\$—Jan. 91	60	39\$000	
1,500,000	600,000		Pastoral Mineiro.....	6\$00—Aug. 99	120	180\$000	
1,500,000	475,000		Phosphate de Cal.....	.....	120	55\$000	
2,000,000	400,000		Sacramento do Rio.....	12\$00—Jan. 91	40	41\$000	
2,000,000	3,000,000		Servicos Maritimos.....	8\$00—Jan. 91	110	110\$000	
2,000,000	2,500,000		Tranvias Brasileiras.....	3\$00—Jan. 91	80	79\$000	
2,500,000	3,000,000		União.....	1\$00—Jan. 91	200	150\$000	

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